AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace each of the paragraphs referenced below by paragraph, page, and line numbers with the text following the reference.

Page 12, lines 4 - 11

[0038] Diameters 413, 427, 426, 437, 436, 447, 446, and 453 of bottom plate 410, flanges 423, 429, 433, 439, 443, 449 of ring sections 420, 430, 440, and of lid 450, configurations, and gauges of the materials thereof, may also be selected to provide protection for container 440 and its contents from shocks, etc., for example, by acting as fenders or shock absorbers as herein described. For example, flanges of substantially constant widths, relative to the inner diameters of the tubular interior(s) of the container, such as those shown in Figures 4A – 4D, may be used, or non-constant flange widths, comprising, for example, regular or irregular protuberances, may be used.

Page 13, line 18 – page 14, lines 1-12

[0042] Any one or more portions of container 400 may comprise secondary shields. Secondary shields are advantageously employed to supplement the basic container shielding on an as-needed basis. Preferably, circumferential shields are employed in conjunction with shields on top plate 450 and/or bottom plate 410. An advantage of using substantially cylindrical containers is that secondary shields are relatively simple to fabricate and install. In the case of circumferential shields, open-ended cylinders of nearly the same

size and radius as the container may be employed, and may be disposed around the inner or outer surfaces of the container, at any axial position along the container that may be desired. See, e.g., shield 611 of Fig. 5. Shields on top plate 450 or bottom plate 410 may be fabricated from flat plate material merely by trimming them to size, and may be placed at any axial location within the container or covering one or both of top plate 450 and bottom plate 410. In either case it is often suitable, as will be understood by those having ordinary familiarity with the art of radiation shielding, that the same or different materials as those employed in fabricating the container may be used in fabricating secondary shield structures, with substantial savings in cost. Secondary shields on top plate 450 and bottom plate 410 are particularly useful for reducing radiation levels during transport and storage.

Page 14, line 13 – page 15, line 2

[0043] This design configuration has several advantages. For example, ~~B~~by providing the container in separate components, such as sections 420-440, lid pieces 450, and base pieces 410, it is more practical to bring the container 400 into the building containing the reactor pressure vessel even though it must have a sufficient length to enclose an intact RPVH with attached control rod driving mechanisms. Consequently, the intact RPVH can be packaged while inside the containment building, thereby reducing risks from radiation exposure; and any accommodations such as modifications to existing plant or containment building structures for removal of the container may be made while the RPVH

assembly is being packaged, thereby improving outage schedules. Where container components are provided in sections, they can be assembled by any suitable process, such as welding, at any suitable point during the packaging process.

Page 19, line 19 – page 20, line 17

[0055] The cylindrical "tube" section of the anti-contamination sock is installed over the CRDMs and attached to the anti-contamination sock skirt flange (temporarily attaching to the top of the CRDMs). The bottom ring section 420 of the package is lowered over the CRDMs and onto temporary blocking. Fixative spray is applied to the vertical face of the flange and onto the head dome up to and including the anti-contamination sock skirt flange. Ring section 420 is lifted, the blocking is removed, the bottom portion of the anti-contamination sock is folded up onto the head flange 146 (Fig. 1), and then the ring section 420 is lowered onto the head flange. If necessary or desired, the sock may be cut to go over existing studs coming through the head flange 146 from the bottom plate 410. Bottom plate 410 is bolted or otherwise attached to the head flange and if used the nuts are torqued. The middle ring section 430 of the package is lowered over the CRDMs and onto the ~~ring 410~~ rim 610 of RPVH 115, so that outer or corner portion 612 of rim 610 is exposed (see, e.g., Fig. 5). The ring 430 is bolted or otherwise attached to the lower ring 420 and if used the nuts are torqued. The upper ring section 440 of the packaging is lowered over the CRDMs and onto the ring 430. The upper ring 440 is bolted or otherwise

attached to the middle ring 430 and if used the nuts are torqued. A CRDM tube sheet is installed onto the top of the CRDMs (it may rest on blocks attached to the inside of upper ring 440). The top end of the "tube" section of the anti-contamination sock is fixed to the CRDM tube sheet. The top of the anti-contamination sock is installed to the top of the CRDM tube sheet. The top plate 450 is installed onto the upper ring 440. The top plate 450 is bolted or otherwise attached to the upper ring 440 and if used the nuts are torqued.